NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890,—TWELVE PAGES.

A TOWN IN SPAIN ALMOST DESERTED.

SEVERAL FRESH CASIS REPORTED-HOW THE EPIDEMIC STARTED.

Madrid, June 15.-There were nine deaths from cholera în Puebla de Rugat on Saturday. Seven fresh cases are reported. Two-thirds of the inhabitants have fled from the town. The first case appeared a month ago, the victims all living in a street which had been opened up for paving. Seven deaths have occurred at Montichelve, a village near Puebla de Rugat, and seven fresh cases are reported there.

THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE. FITZ ROYA A 20 TO 1 CHANCE, WINS EASILY-

LE NORD, THE FAVORITE, NOWHERE. Paris, June 15.-The twenty-seventh running of the Grand Prize of Paris to-day brought out a field of twelve starters out of the seventy left in after the May declaration. Baron Rothschild's Le Nord, who ran second for the English Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, was made the favorite at 5 to 4 against, with M. P. Donon's filly Wandora, the winner of the French One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, second choice at 5 to 2. Neither was ever in the race. At the start Senlis took the lead, followed by Alicante, Cocktail and La Glorieux. When they reached the run-in by the windmill Fitz Roya drew to the front, keeping the lead and winning easily by a length from Fitz Hampton, who was the same distance in front of the English colt Odd Fellow. Time 3:27.

The last betting was 20 to 1 against Fitz Roya, 33 to 1 Fitz Hampton and 6 to 1 Odd Fellow, with 12 to 1 against Allcante, 14 to 1 Nativa, 20 to 1 Puchero, 40 to 1 Le Glorieux, 66 to 1 Captain Cocktail and 100 to 1 the others. The conditions were as

The Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 france it specie, given, half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railway companies, for entire colts and fillies fooled in 1887, of every description and country, added to a sweep-takes of 1,000 frames each, 600 frames forfeit, and 500 frames if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs only if declared by midnight, May 1, 1890; the second to re

declared by midnight, May 1, 1890; the second to receive 10,000 frames and the third 5,000 frames out of the stakes. Closed July 10, 1888, with 329 subs. About a mile and seven furlongs.

Baron A. de Schickler's b. c. Fitz Roya, by Atlantic, Lancy 1 dam Perplexite, 123 p. (Lanc) 1 dam Perplexite, 123 p. (Webb) 2. Lady Bluks, 123 p. (Webb) 2. Lady Bluks, 123 p. (Webb) 2. Peck's b. c. Odd Fellow, by Barcaldine, dam (ref. Perplexite, 123 p. (Webb) 4. (Walts) heimnits, 123 p. (Roller) dam (ref. P. Barcett) 0. Baron Rethreshild's ch. C. Nord (F. Barcett) 0. Baron Rethreshild's ch. C. Mirabeau (G. Barcett) 0. M. P. Aumont's ch. C. Mirabeau (G. Barcett) 0.

Again the result of the Grand Prize of Paris is an upset of the favorites, and, although the winner ran third for the French Derby on June 1, his chances third for the French Derby on June 1, his chances were so slim that 20 to 1 was on offer at the start. Fitz Roya, the winner, is by the English sire Atlantic, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1874, out of the French bred mare Perplexite, whose sire, Perplexe, rau third to salvator for the Grand Prize in 1875. Fitz Roya was bred by this owner, Baron A. de Schickler, who, although for a great many years a close contestant for Grand-Prize honors, had never-previously won them, though his horses were placed several times.

close contestant for remarks to the previously won them, though his horses were placed several times.

As a two-year-old Fitz Roya ran three times, winning the Antumn Prize at a mile at the Paris autumn meeting in October. He had previously run second for the Triennial Stakes at Fontainebleau, and subsequently was second to Alicante for the Prize Salamandre at the Chantilly autumn meeting. As a three-year-old Fitz Roya did not run until May 8, when, with the odds at 3 to 1 against, he won the Eighth Triennial Prize, a mile and three furlongs, at the Paris spring meeting, beating a field of seventher of the French Derby. Fitz Roya started at 6 to 1 against and finished a fairly good third to Baron Rothschid's Heaume and M. P. Aumont's Mirabeau. He-was classed by the French erities "nearly as good as Heaume and Le Nord." The extra distance of the Grand Prize shows, however, that he is better.

Among the nominations for the Grand Prize were several horses bred in Russia, and two each in Australia and the United States. The latter were by Kingficher, both nominated by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

NOMINATED FOR NORTH DONEGAL. colonist, has been nominated by the Nationalist

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN BREMEN. ien, June 15.-The Schuetzenfest Committee marched to the Central Hotel, where the American riflemen are staying, and conducted the visitors to the Schutzerhof. Enthusiastic crowds fined the route After a banquet in the rife hall the contest opened at 3:30 p. m. The evening programme included a military concert, popular sports, fireworks, supper and a ball.

and a ball.

Speaking at the banquet in reply to a toast to the Ameritan visitors. Mr. schneider, of New-York, said that the toast to the Emperor and the Empire proposed by Mr. Hauschild, president of the Bremen Schutzen Verein, found a joyful cebo in the hearts of German-Americans. Only since Germany had been united had the Germans in America become prominent and respected. What the Germans like a joyal America was the general freedom enjoyed by the people. He concluded by offering a toast in honor of President Harrison.

Berlin, June 15.-Emperor William will attend the Austrian maneuvres in Transylvania, and will then spend a week in Hungary.

THE SQUADRON AT MADEIRA. Funchal, Madeira, May 30.—The Squadron of Evolu tion anchored in Funchal Roads at 8 o'clock this morn ing, after a pleasant run of sixty hours from Tangler National salutes were exchanged between the Chicago and the fort soon after anchoring, and the crowds of people on the heach testified to the interest the squadofficially on Admiral Walker this morning, and on leaving the Chicago received the usual salute of seven guns, the United States flag at the fore. Owing to a mild epidemic of smallpox which has broken out among a section of the inhabitants, the Admiral has forbidden any communication with the shore. The sanadron will leave here to morrow at midday for St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Where it will coal, and thence it will sail for Pernambuco, Brazil. The health of the four ships is excellent. officially on Admiral Walker this morning, and on leav

A ROYAL BETROTHAL. Berlin, June 15.-Princess Victoria of Prussia is betrothed to the Prince of Anhalt Dessau. The mar-riage will take place at an early date.

San Francisco, June 15.—Advices from Japan sat that the following Cabinet changes have been made Count Yamagata resigned his office as Minister of Home Affairs, and is succeeded by Count Largo, formerly the ceeded by Viscount Kabayama; Viscount Fromoto, formerly the Minister of Education, becomes Privy Chancellor, and is succeeded by Mr. Yoshikawa, for merly Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs. Mr. Iwamura retires from the office of Minister of Agri-culture and Commerce, and his place has been given culture and Commerce, and his place has been given to Mutsu Munemitan, formerly the Japanese Minister to the United States. Mr. Shirane Senichi becomes Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs; the Vice Ministership of the Naval Department remains vacant. The Cabinet now stands; Count Yainaguta, Minister to the President of State; Count Oyama, Minister of Wartyscount Kabayama, Minister of the Navy Count Large, Ministey of Home Affairs; Count Avka, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Yamada, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Goto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Knton, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Count Goto, Minister of Communications.

WILL RUSSIA TAKE COREA! San Francisco, June 15,-A correspondent of the

of June 1:

There are many vague fumors affoat concerning the reported taking of Corea by the Russians. There is some trouble in Corea, but the Government officials of Japan know nothing definite as to its nature. All that is surely known is that all of the British men-of war are lying in the harbors with steam up and under orders to sail at a moment's notice. Several of them have already gone. The American naval force, under Rear-Admiral Belknap, is his expecting orders to sail for Gorea. An officer of the British ship Severa said to an Associated Press representative that he had seen dispatches and orders which would astound the foreigners in Japan. The dispatches from Corea say that the new United States Minister, Augustin Heard, has arrived there, and that the retiring Minister.

MANY DEAD FROM CHOLERA, H. A. Dinsmore, is about to depart. The latter was presented with a testimonial of esteem by the foreigners of the country, Mr. Waeber, of the Russian Legation, making the presentation.

THE HALIFAX AND BERMUDA CABLE. Bermuda, June 11.—On Saturday was announced the arrival of the cable steamer Westmeath, having on EQUITIES IN FAVOR OF THE SETTLERS, BUT THE board the cable that is hereafter to connect Bermuda with Halifax and with the great world beyond. The Westmeath, Captain Stonehouse, left England on May The cable is coiled on board the Westmeath fron tanks. The time occupied in coiling it on board was seventeen days and as many nights. Its length is 874 miles, and throughout it is of much greater weight that has hitherto been used. The Westmeath will leave here for Halifax to-morrow morning. her passage thither a careful survey of the bed of the her passage thither a careful survey of the bed of the ocean will be made, so as to discover the most suitable position for the cable. The temperature at different depths will at the same time be determined. The time occupied by the necessary survey and by arrangements to be made at the Halifax end will be about a fortnight; at the end of this period the work of laying will be begun, and under favorable circumstances the completion of the laying may be expected before the end of June.

SIR PERCY ANDERSON GOING TO BERLIN. London, June 15.—Sir Percy Anderson, the English representative in the African boundary negotiations, has gone to Berlin.

ELECTED SENATOR FOR SOMME. Paris, June 15 .- M. Jametel, Republican, has been elected Senator for Somme.

A MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. Brussels, June 15.-A monument to the Duke of Brunswick on the spot where he fell at Quatre Bras, was unveiled to-day in the presence of the German Minister at Brussels and delegates from Brunswick and Belgium. A memorial plate was also affixed to the house in which the Duke died.

THE SULTAN'S GIFTS TO KING HUMBERT. Rome, June 15.-King Humbert to-day received ission from Morocco which brought valuable gifts

DAMAGE BY WIND, HAIL AND STORM.

RENEWED FLOODS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

June 15 (Special).-Dispatches from various points in Northern and Central Illinois report a recurrence of Friday night's severe rain and thunder storm. In the vicinity of springfield much damage was done to growing crops. Hallstones of enormous size fell, breaking the windows. Trees were torn down and uprooted. Corn, wheat, oats and fruit were badly cut down, and the damage done is hard to estimate. The streets of Springfield were flooded. At Bearstown serious damage was done, several houses being badly damaged and many small buildings At Bethel there was a storm amounting to a cloudburst, which did much damage road, the storm approached in intensity to a cyclone. Momence, Ill., reports one of the most severe hall storms known for years. Crops were cut and damaged, and all kinds of fruit trees are injured. The loss will be great to farmers and fruit-growers. At

loss will be kreat to farmers and fruit-growers. At Monmouth one dwelling-house was blown down, and the Opera House and the Masonic Hall were unroafed. The city is stream with broken trees.

Reports from Iowa also tell of a sweer storm. At Goldfield a shower of hall fell, accompanied by wind and rain. Crops suffered, trees were blown down and many windows were broken. Following so quickly after the recent evolone, the storm caused many people to seek their cellars. In Emmetsburg 9.1.2 inches of rain fell in three hours. Great damage was done to the crops at Fort Malison. The false work of a half finished spire on St. Mary's Catholic Church was blown away. A mass of stone and brick work crashed through the roof of the church, demolishing the pipe organ, one of the largest in the State, and raising a loss of \$3,000. Cedar Rapids reports much damage to crops. Many parts of the city are flooded. Ball-roads have sustained scloss washout.

RUMORS OF TROUBLE WITH CHEYENNES DENIED.

St. Paul, June 15 (Special).-Long-headed people disover now, as they have done on former occasions, hot much harm the wildly sensational rumors about an Indian outbreak in Tongue River Valley are sure to do the State of Montana in the East. Captain Harmon an ex-Army officer and a plain-man of experience and Agency, as late as yesterday. There is absolutely no erty in this State. There has been scarcely any foundation for the fears of an outbreak. The Chevenne braves are hadly frightened at the idea of being purbut despite every effort, the constitutional require sued by troops. The women and children, naturally | ment that taxes shall be imposed by welform rules Lieutenant Rivers, of the 1st Cavairy, is going about among them, calming their fears. The postmaster at Ashland, who was given as authority for the statement that there was dameer of an outbreak of the Chevennes and that war was in the air, writes, contradicting these reports and claiming that no such condition of affairs exists. The lunid telegram about camps of Indians on the surrounding hills and constant signals by night and day was as ladicrons as it was false, some one investigated and found that the camps were sand hills and the Indian sentries pine stumps. For tunately Governor Toole's agent fell in with Colonel swayne, 22d Infantry, in command at Fort Keogth, before he had a chance to distribute 50 cowboys and ranchmen the 100 rides and 10,000 rounds of aminumition he had at his disposal. Such a distribution might have meant massacre, but it would have been of the Indians, not by them.

THE AMERICANS AT SAN DIEGO NOT TO BLAME San Francisco, June 15 (Special).-Walter G. Smith who was booked as Governor-General of the new Lower California Republic, which san Diego fillhuster proposed to start in August, if their plans hadn't n exposed, is in this city. He declared that the report of the special agent, Mr. Foster, would deal report of the special agent, Mr. Foster, would deal more with plans of revolution over the border in Lower California than with the attempted invasion from the United States. All the blame rests on the British company, which wanted the revolution so that the peninsula could be handed over to the protection of England. He asserts that Foster's report will exonorate the Americans who have been charged with fillbustering. Smith came to San Diego three years ago from Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., and was in the New-York Legislature two terms.

TWO BROTHERS KILLED ON THE TRACK. Chicago, June 14.—Two victims of their own ter-or met a fearful death this afternoon in full vice of the hundreds of promenaders in the Lake Fron Park. Otto and Herman Bert, age twelve and fifteen were the two unfortunates. They had left the park and were crossing the network of railway tracks skirting the edge of Lake Michigan, when an inbound passenger train coming at headlong speed attracted the attention of each of the lads. Both boys hesithe attention of each of the lads. Both boys hest tated as to whether they should turn back or continue on their way. The longer they waited the more undecided apparently they became. The engineer, recognizing the boys' peril, blew his whistle. This, in stead of warning the two brothers, seemed only to add to their fright, and each was unable to move. The train struck and killed them instantly. Herman's body, smashed to a pulp, seconded high in the air while Otto's was ground under the wheels, the head rolling aside as though cut by a guillotine.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 15 .- At the Republican County convention, held here yesterday to select delegates to he Gubernatorial Convention in July, resolutions in dorsing President Harrison's Administration were voted down. Half a dozen countles in the state have re-fused to indorse the Administration, notably Ruther ford, the home of President Harrison's brother, Carte B. Harrison, United States Marshal.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW CRUISER.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The new cruiser Philadel phia is ordered to be ready to leave Cramp & Sons shipyard on June 23 to undergo her speed and power rial, which will take place off the coast of Lor Island as near June 25 as possible. secretary Tracy has sent instructions for this trial to Captain Henry Erben, chairman of the Irial Board appointed by him. The trial is of special interest to naval architects and engineers because speed is substituted for horsepower is the guaranteed element in this ship, and upon this tepends not only her actual acceptance by the Government, but also the earning of premiums for excess or the forfeiture of penalties for deficiency of speed The guaranteed speed is nineteen knots an hour fo our consecutive hours, and for each quarter of a kno n excess of the required horsepower the contractor in excess of the required horsepower the contractors are to receive a bonus of \$50,000. But for each quarter of a knot below the guaranteed speed \$50,000 will be deducted from the contract price of \$1,350,000.

The course for the trial will be forty mattical miles in length, ten miles off shore, where the water is so deep that no "hang" carried by the receding water will retard the speed, as was the case in some of the trials of other ships three or four years ago. The course will be laid from a point opposite the "illage of Southampton, L. L., and terminating off Block I-sland, The vessel is to be weighted to a mean draught of 19 feet 2 1-2 inches, and the speed of the vessel will be determined by two successive runs—one each way over the forty-mile course at full power. Not only must it be a quiet day, but it must be a clear day as

well, and the members of the Trial Loard will be provided with "stop" watches, so that the hours, minutes and seconds may be exactly noted.

THE DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

CASE MUST BE REACHED BY LEGISLATION. Dubuque, Iowa, June 15.-Judge Shiras has filed in gation Company, Litchfield, and others. The trial of this case on the issues and the evidence was began b fore him at Fort Dodge, June 3. This bill was instituted by order of Congress and the Department of Justice, after the defeat of the Des Moines River land settlers in the Supreme Court of the United States, the theory being that the settlers, having no title, had no standing in court to complain as defendants; while the Government, having surrendered the title to defendants or rather to the State of Iowa, which then assigned it could be heard on the question whether or not the con ditions of the grant had been disregarded and the grant therefore violated. The bill alleged that de fendants had not complied with the conditions of the grant, and that the act of Congress in June, 1862, con irming the company's title, was not applicable to lands then in possession of other settlers. Judge

Shiras says:

"Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United states, this court cannot remivestigate the question of title to lands held by the Naviation Company and by parties holding under it. If there is to be any modification of the ratings of the Supreme Court as to the effect of the Act of 1502, such modification, in view of the fact that the United States is complainant in the present action, must be sought in the supreme Court of the United States, this court considering itself precluded from an examination of the questions by the many rulines already made by the supreme Court. The bill of the complainant is therefore dismissed. It is also held that strong equities exist in favor of the actual settlers on the lands, which entitle them to consideration at the hands of Congress, but that any relief to be had must be sought through legislative action, the court being powerless under the circumstances."

THE IROQUOIS DISABLED AGAIN.

EVERY SUCCESSIVE REPORT AT REPAIRS HAS LEFT THE OLD SHIP WORSE OFF THAN BEFORE.

San Francisco, June 15 (Special). The United States steamer frequeis made another attempt to get date, the iron jumper brace, which keeps the head booms down, was carried away and the jilboom and hour with steam and sail when she came to Mare Island eight years ago. New steam generators were put in which proved too heavy for the engines and lost speed. Then a new propeller and a heavy screw, were substituted, but she lost two knots in speed. was received, she was sent as a relief vessel. days out from that place broke a piston red. This occurred in the midst of the Gilbert Archipelago, a most dangerous locality. Storms blew incessantly and the crippled vessel toxsed about amour reefs for four weeks. Finally, emerging into open water, she becam her memorable drift of 7,000 miles through mid occur. She wouldn't sail unless the wind was abuff the beam. For weeks hammooks were never bashed, and all hands went hungry on one-quarter. mid occurs. She wouldn't sail unless the wind was abasit the beam. For weeks hammooks were never lashed, and all hands went hungry on one-quarter rations until Port Townsend was sighted. The skip on reaching harbor was ordered to Mare Island, and the regairers again got in their fatal work. Her scering apparatus was out of gear, but she was not docked to ascertain how much injury she had sustained in that quarter. Her bollers leaked, but were repaired. A few soft patches were put on, a few rivets swelled, broken reds were replaced and she was ready for see a again. Her firemen avow that a file can be spuck anywhere in her bollers, and morbifuite at the Island have given her earlier just chinists at the Island have given her eache has month of life. Her officers call her a "dead k," and prophesy her loss if the gale catches her a lee shore.

A TAX COMMISSION IN NEW-JERSEY.

EXSTRUCTED REFURIS TO BE MADE TO SIMPLIFY THE LAWS.

dividuals, while private parties say that they have to pay more in proportion than the trusts, railroad com-panies and other large corporations. The laws are in such a moddle that nobedy but the corporation lawyers and the judges of the Supreme Court seem to understand them. To simplify them and make them fairer by making them accord with the rule of

EAILEOAD INTERESTS.

AN OUT-AND-OUT MAJORITY IN B. AND O. Richmond Terminal will be given representation in the directory. The Reading now has a representative in the Read. It is said that two or three of the present stock holding directors will shortly resign to make room for the representatives of the new connecting lines. Representatives of the Eucon syndicate say that they will not make public their plans until after the stock brought from Built-more City is paid for on July 1.

Asbury Park, June 15 (Special).—The new station of the New-York and Long Branch Rathroad at Deal Lake was opened for travel to-day, and all trains from New was opened for traction of the constraints of the new station is on the point between the north and south branches of Deal Lake, about 600 yards north of the station at North Ashory Park. Heretofore all Souday passengers for Ashory Park and Teenn Grove left the cars at either beal Beach or Belmar and took stages to their destination.

Elmira, N. Y., June 15 (special).-George Lott, a farmer, flying near Lockwood, Tioga County, peeling bark in the woods upon his farm yesterday, when he ran across a pile of ashes, on which he dis covered the ghastly remains of a human body. Protruding from beneath a huge log was a portion of a man's leg' from the knee down, clad in a leather

THE " ORIGINAL PACKAGE" MUST BE IMPORTED Waterloo, Iowa, June 15 (Special .- Judge Ney has dependence, in which he holds that, though beer he shipped in cases, a bottle of it, if sealed, is an original package. He further holds that a man to sell original packages must have them sent to him from outside the State, and not get them of another person inside the state. M. C. Dougherty, the defendant, was fined

LARGE RECEIPTS FOR CHARITY IN CHICAGO. Chicago, June 14. The receipts amounted to \$35,000 at the Auditorium for the week ending to-night. The at the Auditorium for the week ending to night. The showing meant that the 1,000 children who are presenting the fairy spectacle "Cinderella" under the direction of Mrs. Benton Barnes had drawn houses for six successive nights averaging nearly \$0,000. The proceeds go to the charitable institutions of Chicago, and the thousand little fairles are booked for another week. This evening the big Auditorium itself was scarcely large enough to contain the great throng of spectators. TWO ELECTION CONTESTS.

REPORTS ON THE MILLER ELLIOTT AND CHALMERS MORGAN CASES.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN SOUTH

MONTE GAME - UNCONSTITUTIONAL

LAWS AND PLAIN STEALING-HOW MILITIA ARMS ARE USED IN MISSISSIPPI-STUFFED AND

> STOLEN BALLOT BOXES -A DISGRACEFUL

Washington, June 15.-Reports in two more election

ntests will be submitted to the House to-morr in favor of a Republican contestant and the other in favor of the sitting member, who is a Democrat.

In the first case the Democrats, of course, will fil souri, has been instructed by his colleagues to submit; the other case, it is understood that Judge Houk, of Tennessee, will file a statement of his views, dissenting from the conclusions of his colleagues.

The report in the Miller-Elliott case, which has been prepared by Chairman Rowell, is an extremely strong and able document; and it criticises with unsparing severity the means by which, under color of laws which are in plain contravention of the Constitu-tion of South Carolina, the Democrats of that State have disfranchised thousands of voters simply because they are Republicans and colored men. The pending case comes from the VIIth District, respecting the geographical form of which Chairman Rowell says:

In redistricting the State after the census of 1880, th Legislature of South Carolina utterly ignored the Federal statutes. The territory of the VIIth District is in no sense contiguous, but this monstrosity cannot thoroughly be understood without an examination of a map of the dis-trict. An examination of the description of the district in the Congressional Directory, will show that its coniguity is secured by putting into it the sea-beach of Charleston County, a strip of sand a few feet wide and many miles long, covered half of every day by the waters the Atlantic Ocean, and incapable of human habitation. All the habitable main land of this county is in another

The avowed design of this unlawful act wa threw as many as practicable of the heavy Republican counties and precincts into a single district—which Congress-in order so to reduce the Republican majority easy for the Democrats to steal them. It was no district with a registered Republican majority to the House, the attempt was renewed in 1888, and Efflort's "majority" of 552 in 1856 was increased to a "majority" of 1,355.

Mr. Rowell thoroughly dissects the registration law of the State, and sets forth the manner in which it is administered by the officers of registration-all of whom are Democrats-and reaches the conclusion that there is no valid registration law in South Carolina" a conclusion which will be approved by every fair tion of the case. He reaches a like conclusion i regard to the election law because it virtually impose an educational test, which is "in direct violation of the constitution of the state. One of the provisions of the law requires that there shall be a separate ballo ounting of any ballot found in the "wrong box"; that is to say, a ticket bearing the name of the candidate found in the hox labelled "Presidential Electors."

the Republicans any official representation whatever had everything in their own hands, devoted considerable time to shifting the boxes in order to confuse and

resorted to. The facts and the motive are proven beyon a reasonable doubt. The United States Supervisor at Jourdin's testifice

that the boxes at that precinct were shifted "about six or seven times" in the course of the day, and that the managers refused to allow him to call the atten tion of voters to the fact. At Kingstree sixty-is ballots for Miller were found in the "Presidential box and rejected, the box having been shifted "a number of times" by the Democratic managers. At indian town, as the United States Supervisor testified, eighty one Miller ballots found in the "Presidential box" wer had shifted the boxes -about eight of nine times." At Sumter Miller was cheated out of nine votes by the same process Not only were the transpositions made at some thirty precincts, but in many cases behind tight barriendes, which prevented the United States supervisor from seeing the performance. The law provides that an enclosure "shall be railed off, or otherwise provided," thus showing that the law does not conten plate a tight barricade which shall shut off the view.

By the Democratic political "monte game" thus skilfully played by the managers of election. Miller of these managers, he it remembered, was a Demo crat appointed by Governor Richardson, who, in hi-bombastic and untruthful letter refusing to give the Republicans any representation on the election board,

party it can now be said that our elections are the fr nd fairest in the world, and that not a single citizen of hers, no matter what his rank, color or condition, can under her just and equal laws, impartially administered a they are, be by any perversion or intimidation, barred a the polis from the free and full exercise of his suffrage. There is not only perfect freedom in voting, but the amples What would be thought of an election board in th

State of New-York, for example, which should hide the hallot-boxes so that any elector desiring to see them should be compelled "to climb a tree". And what should be said of an election board which should use such a screen in order to shift ballot boxes with in tent to deceive voters? But the Democrats were tent to deceive voters? But the Democrats were afraid to rely upon the "monte game" alone, profitable as it was; necessity, as well as habit and inclination, induced them to do a good dead of "plain stealing." Isallot-hoxes were stuffed; votes cast for Miller were counted for Elliott; false returns were made, and in the case of one large Republican precinct no return was ever sent forward at all, the Democratic election manager having "made out the return on the back of an envelope, put it in his pocket and kept it there." That manager was not even a resident of the Congress District in which he served.

The testimony quoted by Chairman Rowell shows that the stuffing of ballot-boxes, if not general, was conducted in the boldest manner and as coolly as though it was one of the usual if not necessary incidents of a South Carolina election. After describing the frauds at a number of precincts, and summing them up the committee states:

Other allegations are made, and proof taken in regard to them, such as failing to held election at large Republican precincts, etc., but we do not deem it necessary to

so conclusively proven, and the true vote so well estab-lishes in the various precincts noticed, show that there is left no room to doubt that Thomas E. Miller was legally

elected, and was through the crimes of election managers in the VIIth District of South Carolina, deprived of certificate of election.

in the VIIth Pistrict of South Carolina, deprived of certificate of election.

The committee concludes that by the "strict construction of the law, Miller's majority is 1,448," and that "dealing with the vote in the manner most liberal to contestee," Miller's majority is 757.

In preparing the report in the case of Chainners agt. Morgan, of the IId Mississippl District, Mr. Dalrell has performed a duty so well that he deserves the hearty thanks of every friend of honest elections, no matter to what party he belongs; and yet, alihough the report favors the retention of Jinge Morgan, the Democratic sitting member, it is extremely doubtful—or, rather, it is not at all doubtful—whether he or any of his political friends in Congress will finalk Mr. Dalzell for the valuable service which he has rendered. A man in Judge Morgan's case ought to be grateful even for a "Scotch verdict" in the opinion of most people who have been raised in communities where a fair state of political morals and civilization is found, but Mississippl Democrats measure offences against the freedom and purity of elections by a different standard. It is to be expected, therefore, that Morgan's choler will be excited by the first paragraph of the renort and that it will continue to grow hotter to the end of the last sentence. Here is the introductory paragraph: The Committee on Elections, having had under consideration the contested election case of James R. Chaimers, contestant, against James B. Morgan, contestee, from the IId Congressional District of Mississippl, reports that it

stant, against James B. Morgan, contestee, from th contestant, against James B. Morgan, contested that it is not proven by the record that the contestant was elected, nor that the contestee was not; but it is proven that the election in question was characterized by frauds disgraceful that the contestee was not; but it is proven that the election in question was characterized by frauds disgraceful that the contestee was not all for severe animal. n on the part of every honest man.

it may safely be affirmed that in not one of these cou it may sarely be animost that in most one. Fra-taken as a whole, was the election an honest one. Fra-in various forms, including intimidation of voters, corre-manipolation of registration, studing and stealing of ball

The committee seems to be convinced that the dealing is not done directly by "the best citizens." out that they do it by proxy, and the testimony of Euchanan, a prominent Democratic lawyer, is quoted in this point, as follows:

If, as a taxpayer in Mississippi, the two alternatives in the second of the company of the second by tax the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the control of the company of the co

der to procure the triumph of the Democratic party,

in order to procure the triumph of the Democratic party, 17d let the narty go to the devil.

In the same relation the testimony of Henry Wood is quoted. Speaking of the Democrats who hold the elections—and only Democrats have any official authority—he said; "No moneyed man ain't never found there; they get a few buildcares to stand around there; a gettleman never does nothing dirty, but he puts out his money and gets these dirty handed men to handle dirt for him; he never does nothing dirty, but he puts out his money and gets these dirty handed men to handle dirt for him; he never does nothing dirty himself." Henry Wood is a Republican, who has been for forty years a resident of Desoto County. This is one of the counties in which the Democrats were bound to have a fair election at any cost and accordingly on October 10, 1885, the "Desoto Blues," a military company which was originally organized in 1884, was again reorganized. It is pertinent to remark here, by the way, that tills military company, like other volunteer military organizations in Mississippi, is armed with guns paid for out of an apprepriation made by Congress to arm the military freedom? postmaster at Hermando. In answer to a question as to how it happened that the "Blues" was D. M. Shocum, who was "Reformer" Cleveland's "reform" postmaster at Hermando. In answer to a question as to how it happened that the "Blues" was D. M. Shocum, who was have no excetements here or disturbances. They are more Ilkely to occur in campaigns, and, as before stated, to prevent disturbances or violations of law, flots, etc., reorganizations were made to fill up the dedictencies and to make it effective." How "effective" such companies are in preventing "distribunce, violations of law, etc.," will be made clear from the further testimony of this same witness, who tells "Record," pp. 664-5) of a miscellaneous shooting into houses and stores in Hermando on the night before the election, lie heard the shooting that have only on the remained on the shooting that how offi

deal. I was afraid to go out the next day because some stray hall might hit me.

Displays of military force and shooting were by no means confined to be soto County, as the committee found, but took place wherever they were considered necessary in the interest of "a fair election" on the "Misslessippl plan.

The report continues: "Your committee find there were other method, pursued in the IId Congressional District of Misslessippl to shat down" upon the Republican voters which were in contravention of law. Among these were the constitution of partisan election beards having no members other than Democrats; the appointment in many cases of parties on such boards to represent the Republicans, who, by reason of ignorance and Illieracy, were not competent art suitable, the unlawful removal of ballot-boxes from the supervisors, the illegal crasure from the regisfration list of duly qualified and registered voters, and the refunal to permit them to vote, the stealing of ballot-boxes." At Early Grove, Marshal County, no election was held. The reasons are set forth in the testimony of Dr. 1. M. Lyle, which the committee quotes as follows:

follows:

No election was held at the Farly Greve precinct in November, 1888. The Judges who were appointed to held the election would not open the box to receive the votes, under the pretence that no Justice was present to qualify them. I pointed out and read from the code the sections empowering one of the judges (in the absence of any one to administer an eath), competent to administer oath, to qualify the others and then to be qualified himself by any one of those so qualified to act. This question was debated until about 1 p.m., when she judges, one by one, left the room without informing the electors that no cotes acould be received, leaving the electors powerless under the law to open the polls. There were fully one hundred voters present to cast their votes for John R. Chalmers for Congress, seventy colored voters and about thirty whites. There is a majority anti-Democratic at this box when fairly counted. For the last ten years the custom of the Farly Grove box has been to open the polls when the chances indicated a Democratic nationity, or the majority would be counted for that party, and if the indications pointed to a majority being cast against the Democratic party, not to open the polls; or if open and counted, and the majority found to be anti-Democratic, not to send the box up to the County Court House. o send the box up to the County Court House.

counted, and the majority found to be anti-tecanolists, to send the box up to the County Court House.

In brief, the report shows that there was an active formoratic conspiracy in existence in the 11d District, the object of which was to use any and all means which were thought to be necessary to roll up such a "majority" for Morgan that Chalmers would be deterred from making a contest and thus beinging out the facts, so far as that object is concerned the conspiracy has been a fullare, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason to say that had it, not been for obstacles thrown in his way by Judge Morgan's friends during the prosecution of the contest General Chalmers would have been able to prove what many persons believe to be the fact, that he was fairly elected a Representative in the L1st Congress.

The report conclides as follows: "In the opinion of your committee, following the rules of law to which they have already given adherence, the conceded fairness of the election in Tippah and Union Counties, and the legal assumption in favor of the unassailed boxes, must save to the sitting member his seat, not withstanding the fact that glaring and reprehensible frands were committed in connection with his election,"

THE PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., POSTOFFICE ROBBED. May's Landing, N. J., June 15.-Burglars broke into May's Landing, N. J., June 1 and the postoffice at Pleasantylle some time after mid-night and blew open the safe. They secured a large amount in stamps and in money, and also took the contents of a number of registered letters. The exact amount stolen is not known, but it is thought to be several hundred dollars. The burglars left a sit of tools behind them and are supposed to have come from Pailadelphia.

DAMAGES FOR A DELAYED DISPATCH.

Louisville, Ky., June 15.—The Kentnehy Court of Appeals yesterday decided that a telegraph cor-pany is liable for damages both to feelings and financial inferests by failure to use all due diligence to deliver a dispatch. The case was Chapman against the Weslern Union, in which the telegraph company failed to deliver a message to Chapman informing him of the approaching death of his father.

Spokane Falls, Wyo., June 15 .- J. O. Leonard, just arrived from Okanogan County, brings news that the store of "Paw" Cummings was robbed of a large last by Indians, who afterward stampeded a band of horses and so terrified the owner by drawing the back of a dirk knife across his throat that he fied from the country. The Indian agent with a bosse is in pursuit of the Indians.

returns, and ballot-box stuffing which we have detailed and | EIGHT PERSONS WERE HURT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SIGHTSEERS CROWD A BRIDGE UNTIL IT FALLS BENEATH THEM.

BESIDES THOSE SERIOUSLY INJURED MANY RECEIVED PAINFUL BRUISES-WATCH-

ING A MAN JUMP INTO A LAKE.

AT OLEVELAND.

Cleveland, June 15 .- There was a serious accident to-night at Beverley Park, a summer resort in the southern part of the city. At least 5,000 people had assembler to see a man jump from a cable stretched across a miniature artificial lake. People stood all around the lake, and a hundred or more were on the rustic foot-bridge, about ten feet above the grove and extending tom the bluff out across the lake. The jumper made the descent at about 6:30 o'clock. He struck the water near the shore, and the people on the bridge made a rush for the place. Nearly all of them were massed upon a span thirty-five feet long adjoining the bluff. The structure fell with a crash, buckling in the middle. The footwalks underneath the bridge were crowded with people, and upon these the structure fell, while those on the structure fell in a heap at the middle of the span, where it struck the ground. At least twentyfive persons were hurt more or less, but eight were hurt so seriously that they were taken to the hospital. Those badly injured were: SANFORD, James, age fifty-two, had his right leg frac-

tured and received internal injuries, which are probably right leg broken and his head bruised. WOODRICK, Mrs. Rudolph, had her spine and shoulded

CALDWELL, Jesse, age seventeen, had his ankle broken

and his arm budly injured. HUNTER, Bertha, age fifteen years, had her right hip broken and suffered internal injuries. THOMAN, Anna, age fourteen, had her right ankle broken.

THOMAN, Mary, are twenty itwo, had her back and head UNKNOWN, one-legged man, had his leg broken. Had the bridge broken over the lake the list of deaths would have been large.

STARVING IN HER OWN HOUSE.

A WELL-TO-DO OLD WOMAN FOUND ALMOST DEAD FROM HUNGER.

Elizabeth Kaiser, age sixty-eight, a German, living at No. 636 East One-hundred-and-sixtyfirst-st., was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday, almost dead from want of food.

The house where she was found was a two-story frame structure, which the neighbors say she owns, together with the property on which it is situated. She rented the upper floor, but for the last month that has been unoccupied. The old woman has been living alone since that

For the last four days the neighbors did not notice her moving around. One of them told Police Officer Bernard Costigan about the old woman. The doors and windows of the house were all locked. The officer broke in the door and found the woman lying on the floor in her bedroom. Her body was covered with bed-sores. At the Harlem Hospital the physicians say she is exceedingly weak, but will recover.

AGAINST THE RACE-TRACK BILL.

CITIZENS OF FLIZARETH HOLD A MASS-MEET ING TO PROTEST TO GOVERNOR ABBETT

AND THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

There was a big demonstration last night by the clergy and church going people of Elizabeth, N. J., to protest against the State bill legalizing bookmaking and to implore Governor Abbett to veto it. Petitions were circulated in all the churches to be signed and forwarded to the Governor. A meeting of the pastors of various churches was held in the afternoon and it was decided to hold no religious services in the evening in any of the Protestant churches, but instead, different congregations should unite in a mass-meeting at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, although one of the largest in Elizabeth proved entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowds and an overflow meeting was held at the First Presby-

terian Church, which was comfortably filled. The Rev. Dr. Glazebrook, the rector, presided at the meeting, while seated within the chancel were Dean Rodman, of New-Brunswick; the Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church , the Rev. Mr. Cookman and others. Ringing speches were made by the Rev. Drs. Glazebrook, Kempshall and Norris calling upon Governor Abbett to veto the iniquitous measure which they alleged was fraught with so much evil to the people of the city and state

fraught with so much evil to the people of the city and state.

At the First Presbyterian Church, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. John Gillespie, sceretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Vigorous addresses were made by Dr. Gillespie, the Rev. E. B. Cobb, of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Shermer, of the First Baptist Church, and Messrs, Gales, Corbin, Watson and Woodward. The Rev. Mr. Shermer said, Let us pray to God to forgive the legislators who voted for this wicked bill, and also pear that they may never again be sent to represent the people at Trenton. The potitions were again ctreulated for more signatures and an imposing delegation of leading citizens was picket out to go on Tuesday before the Governor, armed with the petitions, and prepared to express to him their individual views on the subject.

The large demonstrations arranged in a couple of hours, show that there is a sentiment in the community of bitter hostility against the race tracks and the legalizing of gambling in New-Jersey.

O'NEIL WILL BE FREE TO-DAY.

HIS TERM OF IMPRESONMENT SHORTENED BY

"Honest" John O'Neil will step out of Sing Sing term of imprisonment will then be ended, and with a new suit of clothes, a ticket for New-York and \$10 in his pocket he will begin life again in the city where he was convicted for illegally voting with the rest of the "boodle combine" in the Board of Aldermen of 1884 for the Breadway Railroad franchise. was originally sentenced by Justice Parrett to serve four years and six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$2,000. Good behavior reduced the term to three years, three months and lifteen days, and Justice Earrett, within a few days, remitted the fine, which

O'Neil is too poor to pay.
O'Neil was tried in February, 1887, before Justice Barrett. He was defended by Charles W. Brooke, the well-known lawyer, who made every effort to save his client from prison. O'Neil always said that he voted for the Broadway franchise without receiving or expecting any pay for his vote. He did not get any pecting any pay for his vote. He did not get any money, but at the trial it was maintained that he had agreed to take the same amount as the others. The sentence which O'Neili received was lighter than that given to any other member of the "combine" who was convicted. His lawyer obtained several stays from various judges, but on March 2, 1887, O'Neil gave up making efforts to escape punishment and went to sing sing. As Governor Hill has not yet pardoned him O'Neil will not return to freedom as a citizea, although a petition, which had been liberally signed by his old friends in and near Centre-st. where he kept a little cobbler's shop before he went into politics, was sent to the Governor some time ago. The ex-Alderman's two soms will go to Sing Sing early this morning to bring their father home.

Considerable curiosity exists as to what O'Neil will have to say regarding the dismissal of the indictments against Keenan and Sayles.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING. Frank Wise, twenty years old, of No. 216 Seventh st., and John Bauer, of No. 424 East Fourteenth-st., hired a rowboat in Harlem yesterday morning and went rowing about the East River. Between Sunken Meadows and Randall's Island they cast their anchor. Wise took off his clothes and jumped overboard. While swimming he was taken with cramps and shouted to his companion for help. Bauer, however, became frightened, slipped his anchor and rowed away.

Orderly Matthews, on the Island, heard Wise's cries and swam out and brought the man ashore, where everything was done to save his life. He died, however, a few minutes after being pulled out. The body was taken to the morgue on the island and will be sent home to-day.